



The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 375.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.

TENNIS BATS, BALLS, NETS, SHOES

and HATS.

LAWN MOWING MACHINES.

FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES.

The New LIFE SAVING GARMENTS.

REVOLVERS, English and American.

Chubb's & Chatwood's Fire-proof SAFES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [296]

INSURANCES.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.CAPITAL (Fully Paid up) \$1,000,000
PERMANENT RESERVE \$100,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND \$100,553.95TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882 \$940,553.95

Also,

A SEMI-GRAND PIANO by COLLARD and

COLLARD.

SUNDRY WINES, &c., &c.

The LIBRARY of LAW BOOKS and other

WORKS will be Sold at a future date of which

due notice will be given.

N.B.—Catalogues will be issued and all will

be on view on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at

NOON.

TERMS—Cash.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1883. [275]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction,TO-MORROW,
the 13th instant, at NOON, at the Godowns of
Messrs. MELCHERS & CO.,—
11 (Eleven) Chests PERSIAN OPIUM,
Ex Steamer "ANCONA"
(MORE OR LESS DAMAGED BY WHITE ANTS),
For Account of the Concerned.TERMS OF SALE—Cash, before delivery in
Mexican Dollars weighed off at 7.17. All Lots
with all faults and errors of description, to be at
Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [280]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been in-
structed to Sell by Public Auction,TO-MORROW,
the 13th April, 1883, at 12 o'clock, NOON, at
the Residence of the late Mr. JUSTICE
F. SNOWDEN, Calne Road,—THE WHOLE OF HIS ELEGANT ENGLISH-MADE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Consisting:—MAHOGANY and EBONIZED CHAIRS,
COUCHES, OTTOMAN SETTEE, CARD
and SIDE TABLES, MIRRORS, CRYSTAL
GASOLIER, CARPET, WINDOW CUR-
TAINS, &c., &c.MAHOGANY DINING TABLE, CARVED
SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, ELECTRO
PLATED WARE, GLASS, and CROCKERY
WARE, LAMPS, &c., &c.BRASS BEDSTEADS, MAPLE WARD-
ROBE, with MIRROR FRONT, DRESSING
TABLES, TOILET GLASSES, BED ROOM
COUCHES, BOOK CASES, &c., &c.

Also,

A SEMI-GRAND PIANO by COLLARD and

COLLARD.

SUNDRY WINES, &c., &c.

The LIBRARY of LAW BOOKS and other

WORKS will be Sold at a future date of which

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be on view on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at

NOON.

TERMS—Cash.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1883. [275]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE HOUSES

IN

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

THE Undersigned has received instructions to
Sell by Public Auction, by Order of the
MORTGAGEE, onSATURDAY,
the 14th day of April, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.—

1ST LOT.

The HOUSE No. 79, in Queen's Road Central
measuring North and South 13½ feet, on the
East and West 27 feet. Yearly Crown Rent
£1,10.8, for 999 years from the 4th
December, 1857. Registered as INLAND LOT No. 531.For Particulars and Conditions, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1883. [254]

NOTICE

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333-33-

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.37.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [60]

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE de BERGAMO, and late
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,

Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.DAVID CORSAR & SONS,
MERCHANT NAVY.

NAVY BROWN & CANVAS.

CROWN.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1883. [188]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have
this day been REMOVED to the 1st Floor
of 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, above Arch's
Furniture Store.

DENNYS & MOSSOP,

Solicitors and Notaries Public.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1883. [246]

NOTICE.

The Finder will be REWARDED, if necessary,

on RETURNING the same to the

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [246]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.
HAS JUST RECEIVED.A NEW LOT OF VERY FINE ENGRAVINGS, FRAMED AND UNFRAMED
NEW CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE NEW COMBINATION DRAWING SLATES FOR CHILDREN.

A VERY FINE SELECTION OF PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

PLAQUES, WALL POCKETS, BOOKSLIDES, PASSE PARTOUTS, VELVET MIRRORS.

PAINTED PANELS, AND FINE ART GOODS.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

BRYANT and STRATTON'S BOOK-KEEPING.

ARNOLD'S LIGHT OF ASIA.

ARNOLD'S NEW POEM "PEARLS OF THE FAITH" OR "ISLAMS ROSARY."

ZOLA'S NEW NOVELS TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH "IN THE WHIRLPOOL,"

NEW FRENCH NOVELS "CLAUDE'S CONFESSION."

NEW SEASIDE LIBRARY.

BREWER'S GUIDE TO HONGKONG NOW READY.

W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD. [703]

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ORIGINAL

SCRIPT CERTIFICATE No. 1973, dated

18th June, 1880, for THREE SHARES in the above

Company, standing in the name of REUBEN

SOLOMON, has been LOST; and should the

same not be produced before the 9th May next,

a Duplicate thereof will be issued to REUBEN

SOLOMON, and no transaction taking place

under the said ORIGINAL SCRIPT CERTIFICATE,

No. 1973, will be recognized by the Company.

By Order,

D. MC LAURIN,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [278]

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING of the above Company will

be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on MON-

DAY, the 16th instant, at HALF-PAST Two

O'CLOCK P.M. for the presentation of the Report

of the Directors and Accounts for the half-year

ending 31st December last, the Election of

Directors, and Auditors, and declaration of Divi-

dends for the year 1882.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 16th inst,

both days inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 2nd April, 1883. [271]

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of

SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Head

Office, Shanghai, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M. on

MONDAY, the 16th instant, when the special

Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General

Meeting held on Thursday, the 29th ultimo, will

be submitted for confirmation.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 2nd April, 1883. [272]

WANTED.

A SITUATION as CLERK, BOOK-

KEEPER, or GENERAL ASSISTANT,

by a young man who has had ten years experience

in China and Japan. Speaks French, English,

German, Italian and Japanese. Moderate Sal-

ary required. First-class references.

Apply to

B. C. A.,
care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1883. [139]

SAYLE & CO.

Intimations.**A. S. WATSON & CO.**

**FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS**

**AERATED WATER.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.**

**THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.**

**BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.**

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883.

The brilliant Bolingbroke, one of the greatest philosophers and politicians of his day, defined enlightened government in the following pregnant sentences: "The ultimate end of all governments is the good of the people. Now the greatest good of a people is their liberty. Liberty is to the collective body what health is to the individual body. Without health no pleasure can be tasted by man; without liberty no happiness can be enjoyed by society." Centuries before Henry St. John gave utterance to these words of wisdom, government for the good of the people had been recognised and generally practised not only throughout Christendom but likewise by many heathen nations. In modern days we have certainly had instances brought before us in which the rights of the people were made a secondary consideration, but such cases are happily rare, and almost exclusively confined to semi-civilised and wholly barbaric despots like the notorious Russian autocracy. We say "almost exclusively," because in one or two instances governments which justly pride themselves on their enlightenment and culture have been guilty of acts of oppression towards the people, which would have disgraced the worst forms of Roman tyranny. The policy of the Portuguese government towards the colony of Macao has been for years so degraded as to have made Portugal the scorn and bye-word of other nations; and it has lately become so heartlessly tyrannical and selfish that the peaceful and law-abiding citizens of the Holy City confess that they blush with shame at their connection with a country that can stoop so low at the altar of Mammon.

In our issue of yesterday we printed a translation, received from our Macao correspondent, of an article which appeared in the *Macao* of the 5th inst. dealing with a decree issued some time ago by Senhor Mello Gouveia, the late Portuguese Colonial Secretary in Lisbon. This decree, if permitted to be enforced, simply means the total ruin of the neighbouring colony. We do not intend following our Macao contemporary through the powerfully written article in which this latest iniquity of a so-called civilised government is vehemently protested against; as our limited space will only permit us to deal briefly with the questions at issue.

The position of Macao for many years past has been, as our readers are well aware, the reverse of satisfactory. Ten

years ago the Colony enjoyed a temporary and somewhat fictitious prosperity as the base of the notorious coolie traffic. When the then Portuguese government, at the forcibly expressed request of Great Britain and Germany, totally abolished Chinese emigration from the port, as a trading emporium Macao at once became practically defunct. The typhoon, and a terrible conflagration which ravaged the city in 1874, left the place without a vestige of its former greatness or prosperity. The inhabitants were literally starving, and as they had no means of earning a livelihood, that famous band of warriors, the National Battalion, was organised. Although the amount paid these citizen soldiers was something less than the stipend of an ordinary chair coolie, it was still enough to keep body and soul together, and to prevent five hundred women and children from starving in the streets. From the date of the abolition of the coolie traffic, up to within a few weeks ago, Macao has been going on the even tenor of her way—towards complete destruction. Although criminally neglected by Portugal and the incompetent military dictators sent out to govern this brightest jewel of the Portuguese crown, the trade of the ancient city has, in the face of tremendous disadvantages, slowly but steadily increased. The possibility of a future era of permanent prosperity, based on that soundest of all foundations, commercial success, became nearer and brighter to the few officials and citizens who have striven for the welfare of their home. But the civilised, enlightened and ultra-liberal government of the Braganzas cared nothing for the commercial prosperity of their distant possession; and they apparently cared still less for the well-being of their miserable and neglected subjects. Although commercially poor, the revenue of Macao was a most satisfactory one; heavy taxes on vice and sin of the most degrading character yielded a princely return; flaming balance sheets were periodically forwarded to Lisbon; besides paying heavily for the military and naval protection afforded by the mother country, exactions and contributions were constantly being levied—whilst the city was going headlong to ruin through sheer neglect and the inhabitants had barely enough to eat and not sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness. Patient and forbearing, the Macaenses bore their burden without protest; governors of the notorious Da Graca type schemed and plotted for decorations and ministerial favor by pouring the funds of the Colony at the feet of the government instead of employing them in ameliorating the heavy burdens of the people and in the construction and carrying out of urgent public works which everyone could see were absolutely necessary for the colony's future well-being; and still the people complained not. Governor Da Graca after spending in idiotic folly—we refer to the Pitman case and that burlesque on political embassy, the Japanese Mission—nearly fifty thousand dollars, thought he would end his term of governorship with one grand coup. He sent home financial statements, showing heavy balances in the Macao Treasury—the result of his careful policy and successful financing. He did not, however, state that Macao Harbour had become practically impassable for vessels owing to sheer neglect; that other urgently needed public works were at a standstill and had been going to ruin for years; that the inhabitants of the city were in utter misery and on the brink of starvation, and that the whole of the commerce, owing to Government exactions and oppression, had passed into Chinese hands, and that the revenues of the Holy City—what a blasphemy there is in that title—were derived from pandering to disgraceful immoralities which a heathen nation like China would not tolerate in its wide domains. Senhor Mello Gouveia, the Portuguese Secretary of State for the Colonies, took a practical view of the matter. He knew nothing of Macao; was probably unacquainted with the particular quarter of the globe in which it is situated. The Portuguese Treasury was not overflowing with funds—it unfortunately has been bankrupt for many years—and it was evident that Macao had no use for the large balances so industriously scraped together for his own glorification by estimable and accomplished Major da Graca. Senhor Mello Gouveia accordingly issued a decree, ordering that in addition to the heavy military, naval, and other scandalously exorbitant contributions Macao was to fork out for the benefit of the Lisbon exchequer the sum of \$17,000 per month, and at the end of each year the total amount standing to the credit of the Colony was also to be forwarded to the home government. More than this the National Battalion was to be practically abolished, and the bread taken out of the mouths of over five hundred helpless women and children.

As we have said, the people of Macao have been patient and long suffering with a government which has for years fattened on them and neglected them, but this last straw seems to have broken the camel's back. The newspapers of the Colony have spoken in no uncertain terms; a public meeting to protest against the enforcement of the decree is advocated; forcible resistance is even broadly hinted at. The people of Macao have our warmest sympathies in their crusade against selfish tyranny. They owe nothing to Portugal—not even allegiance. Whatever claims the "mother country" (what a satire) ever had on Macao, she has forfeited them by her shameful neglect, and repeated extortions. We do not advocate rebellion; but as Macao belongs to the people and not to any Lisbon autocracy, we think this latest piece of tyranny should be resisted, even, as the *Macao* puts it, to the extent, if necessary, of substituting for the notorious white-and-blue ensign, some other flag that would guarantee more efficiently the welfare of the people. We sincerely hope that the government of Portugal will be made to understand the truth of the proverb *ros populi, vox dei*. We shall have more to say on this subject in a future article.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The dredger which has been constructed for the Macao Government by the H.K. & W. Dock Co., was taken over to Macao this morning by the *Fame*.

The vintage of France last season amounted to 53,000,000 gallons less than that of Italy. This is an astonishing falling off. Five years ago France produced nearly three times as much wine as last year.

JOHN NEWMAN, of Ireland, described as a landsman, was up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of straggling from his ship. Newman admitted the offence and was sent on board his floating home.

FREDERICK WILLIAM POTTER, and Henry Townsend, both of England, stokers on board H.M.S. *Pegasus*, were charged before Mr. Wodehouse this morning with being stragglers from their ship on the 11th instant. The offence was admitted and the stokers were sent back to the *Pegasus* to "dig among the coals."

CERTAIN telephonic experiments at Havre have resulted so favorably that it is now proposed to establish a regular system between that city and the various vessels at anchor. A pontoon structure, which will form the floating terminus of this curious system of maritime communication, will be placed at some distance from the land, and neighboring vessels will send their messages to it.

WHEN on a visit to Canton the other day, we were rather astonished at observing a building in course of construction on the hitherto neglected French Concession, Shamien. On enquiry we were informed that the new building is intended for an ice manufactory, which an enterprising German gentleman believed he can run with success in the City of Rams. We sincerely hope he may—but we have our doubts nevertheless.

MR. W. P. MOORE, an old resident of Hongkong, who has done a great deal of good in a quiet, unobtrusive way, leaves for home to-morrow by the American Mail. A few of his friends, wishing to show their appreciation of his many philanthropic acts and sterling character, have subscribed for a testimonial, which has taken the form of a very handsome silver cup, suitably engraved. The presentation will take place at Mr. Moore's residence, Wyndham Street, at eight o'clock this evening.

It was in Northern Queensland. The haughty scion of an old English family was standing at a bush bar drinking tanglefoot. A brown-faced, hairy-armed butcher, who was standing beside him, in moving quickly round, spilled a glass of thin over the descendant of a hundred lords. "What the—do you mean by this impudence, fellow? I've a good mind to bring you up before the magistrate," he said, indignantly. "What in Hades do you mean by your impudence, fellow? I'm his wifey! I'm the madjurist," roared the butcher, in reply. "If ye don't git out of this darned quick, I'll give ye seven days in the jug for kempt of koret, my blancked and dashed and parenthesised fine fellow!" The scion slid.

In the statement did not appear in a French paper we should perhaps be inclined to doubt all the details of the incident which we find recorded in a Paris newspaper of a recent date. A most amiable and devoted wife is the heroine. She is lovely and possesses a set of white, pearly teeth. A few weeks since one of the most prominent of her teeth became troublesome, and the dentist declared that he could not save it, as it had commenced to decay at the root. He proposed that she find some one who had equally beautiful teeth and induce her to part with one, which he would transplant, and thus preserve her beauty. The lady thought at once of her portress, who was the terror of the household and the torment of her poor husband, whose life she made miserable by her evil temper. His head bore marks of a hundred attacks. The woman consented to give up the coveted pearl for \$10. They repaired to the dentist, and with the aid of ether, the transfer was made without pain to either. But mark what followed—it might not follow in England, but in Paris everything is possible. The portress lost her viciousness and became so amiable that her disapproving husband and fearing her vanity, while the charming lady, whose whole life had been a perpetual blessing to her husband and friends, has become such a vixen that there is no living in the house with her.

The *Shanghai Courier* notices that Messrs. S. C. Farham and Co. have dispensed with their old lever pumps for emptying the caissons at the entrance of the Dock, and have adapted one of the "Pulsometer" kind, which works by steam and completes the work in twenty minutes that formerly employed forty coolies for four hours.

HERBERT SPENCER, in replying to a criticism of the *Edinburgh Review*, utterly denies having any sympathy with communism and land robbery. He repels the *Review's* attempts to connect him with Henry George, whose book, entitled "Progress and Poverty," the philosopher contemptuously dismisses as filled with visionary ideas.

"SINGERS" said Miss Christine Nilsson to an American reporter who interviewed her "reach their maturity between the ages of thirty-eight and forty-two. I think Patti is just perfect now; I heard her sing in public the other night. She is grand; she cannot improve, she will only grow weaker after this. Singers may last until they are fifty without breaking down, but they seldom continue beyond that point."

A DISPATCH from Mozambique announces that the French steamer *Eloise* sailed from Nossi Be to Ibo, to ship laborers. The natives, all armed, assembled to prevent the French from making contracts. The Portuguese military intervened, but the natives resisted, and were routed only after having lost seventy-five killed and wounded. The *Eloise* returned to Nossi Be without having accomplished her object.

CHAN CHI HING, a shopkeeper, was this day fined \$5 by Mr. Wodehouse for packing bundles of sugar on Praya West No. 127, obstructing the road and the foot path. Mr. Chan was very insolent to Inspector Cleihew when he was informed that he was doing wrong in blocking up the road, and this was not at all in his favor when the extent of the fine to be imposed was being considered by his "washup."

THE BELT case recalls one of a somewhat similar character brought against the elder Dumas about forty years ago. His unprecedented fertility and versatility had led to a very general belief that his stories were concocted by hired hands, and the affair culminated in 1845 in a charge brought by Macquet that the lion's share of the best of Dumas' writing had been done by him. The claim was supported by critics of authority, but it was proved that Dumas only hired Macquet to hunt up subjects, supply accessories, and do other drudgery. Mr. Haywood, Q.C., tells the story in a charming article on the French novelist.

KWOK AYAU was this morning fined \$10 by Mr. Wodehouse for having a girl in her brothel over the age of 8 years and under 15. Inspector Horton stated that he went to No. 20, Graham Street on the 10th inst., about 4:30 p.m., and saw the girl now in court taking her meals with the other servants. He had the authority of the Registrar General to prosecute in this case. The girl said she was 11 years old, and appeared to be about that age. The mistress of the brothel said she was not at home the day the girl called and stayed to dinner, but she entered up the fine and cleared out of the court to look after the well-being of her "little chickens."

SAYS the Sydney *Bulletin*:—This is a country of vicissitudes. The vicissitudes become more startling the farther North one goes. Up in the very Northernmost North nobody would be surprised to see the devil in the pulpit and the preacher playing poker for drinks. The following incident is therefore, commonplace. It was on a cattle station in Queensland. The superintendent, a smart young man who considered that he was pretty contemporary with the age in the matter of knowing how many beans make five, rode out one morning to look at a mob of herdsmen. He missed one. It was lying under a shady apple tree on the far side of him, but he did not see it. He called out to the colonial experience young man, who was driving the herd: "Where's that cock-horned magpie bullock, Smith?" You must have dropped him!" "Procumbit, humi bœ," replied Smith, with an airy wave of his hand to the place where the bullock was lying down. The smart superintendent stared at him from head to foot for a moment and then rode off muttering: "That Jack Smith is too bashful, 'bossing' me, but I wonder where he picked up that Barcoo jargon: must have been amongst the blacks, I suspect. And I always took him for a new chum before!" The same Jack Smith, by the way, used to be known at Brasenose College as the Honorable Reggie Carlton. This is a fact.

MANUEL JUSTINO, of Lisbon, a bricklayer, was before Mr. Wodehouse on Tuesday on a charge of assaulting a female on the 5th instant. Eulalia Maria Luisa de Roza, a widow, living at No. 45 Hollywood Road, stated that Justino lived with her, but is not her husband. Some time last week she could not positively remember the day, they had a quarrel and the defendant struck her when she struck him back. The defendant has been in the habit of thrashing her now and again. On the 5th instant, about 9 p.m., she was in the Coffee Saloon the defendant being also there. Justino was singing a song for the amusement of some girls who were there, and she reprimanded him for doing so. Her lord and master gave her a blow in the eye for her interference, and caused her optic to swell and grow black (damaged optic shown to the magistrate). She did not apply for a summons then as her daughter was very ill with the small pox which prevented her going out. Justino stated that there were some people who saw the assault who have not appeared to give evidence on his behalf. The case was remanded till to-day when both parties were present. The fair Eulalia asked that the summons might be withdrawn as she had brought no witness. The case was dismissed and the extremely interesting parties turned off towards that interesting place of public resort situated in Cochrane Street, known as the "Cafe de la Paix."

ACCORDING to official returns lately published, the British Army is composed of 12,434 Englishmen, 13,723 Scotchmen, and 36,945 Irishmen. It is estimated that over eighty per cent. of the sailors in the Navy are Englishmen.

The *Bulletin* relates on the festive occasion of his re-election, the Mayor of a certain very fashionable Queensland watering-place roared out to his brother aldermen at dinner: "I am worthy of my ancestors; my grandfather got a gold medal from Lord Nelson, and I'm the Mayor, and best man in the room, and I'll fight any man in the town."

Then one of the aldermen made a rush for him, but the chief magistrate knocked him over and clutched him by the bullet. Another "civic father" went to aid the prostrate one, but his Worship (who scales 148) sprang on to his bullet, also, slung him down, and stood over the pair like a Colossus of Rhodes threatening to "stamp the life out of the first man who dared to move, or even wag a finger."

This, we understand, is what his Worship calls his "casting vote."

DANCING has got its death-blow. Terpsichore will now have to turn pew-opener, and the Indias of the ballet will have to return to the deserted wash-tub and the forgotten mangle. The giddy waltz will soon be carried out, "feet foremost, like some gay French lady" to its grave. There are to be no more "cakies" and "ale." The Wesleyan ministers in solemn and bilious conclave assembled have come to the dismal resolution—"That the spirit of our laws and the usage of our church from the commencement of its history are condemnatory of the practice of dancing." This is a crusher for the cotillon, a *coup de grace* for the quadrille. We suppose the Wesleyan ministers will now scratch out David from the Bible, because he "danced before the Lord." And probably they will pass a severe vote of censure upon the Lord for being a party to such pompos and vanities. From all of which we infer that the framers of the laws and usages referred to were either gouty or afraid to shake up their stomachs.

OUR brilliant lady amateur, Mrs. Bernard, is far and away the best actress we have seen on the professional stage in the Far East; but if Shanghai critics may be relied on, the Model Settlement possesses a fair histrio, who is in every way worthy of being ranked in the same high class as the accomplished artiste who has done so much for amateur theatricals in Hongkong. The Shanghai A. D. C. performed Tom Taylor and Charles Rende's well known romantic drama "Two Loves and a Life" at the Lyceum on the 7th inst. In reviewing this performance the critic of *Praya* East from the Bath Houses to Jardine's at East Point, is simply disgraceful to the colony, the stench at almost all hours of the day being intolerable. It is imperative for the health of the community that something should be done before this fruitful source of disease. Perhaps "the honourable the Surveyor-General," after this gentle reminder, will find it possible to leave his gigantic water schemes to look after themselves for a little while and to devote a little attention to the more urgent and pressing duties indicated by the letter of "Cleanliness" and our own remarks.—*Ed. Telegraph.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

SANITATION.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph." Sir,—Having a short time ago called the attention of the authorities, through the medium of your esteemed and valuable paper, to the deplorable state of the sanitary arrangements in the village of Hungham (Kowloon), I did not think it would be necessary for me to have again to trouble you on the subject; however, in that idea I was much mistaken. I found on walking through the village the other day, that no attempt had yet been made to cleanse the streets of the foul and noxious matter deposited thereon, in fact, Sir, the stench is getting worse and worse every day.

Are the people living at this side of the water to suffer from an epidemic—which is almost sure to prevail during the approaching hot season if something is not quickly done to improve the drains so as to enable them to discharge their contents into the sea, and to cause the immediate removal of the mountains of pigs' dung stacked up in the streets by the villagers, to remain there until such times as they fit to convey it to the paddy fields—through the gross carelessness and neglect of the officials who are paid to attend to such matters. With regard to the accumulations of mud alluded to, I thought the other day we were to be made the recipients of what would have been a useful philanthropic act. A European gentleman, who apparently had some little regard for the health of the unfortunate who have to pass their lives in this filthy locality, endeavoured to strike a bargain with a boatman for the transport of the manure to his orchards somewhere in the vicinity of Yau-ma-tai; however, I regret to say the negotiations fell through, and we are still left to endure the unhealthy nuisance. Can you tell us, Mr. Editor, how much longer this disgraceful state of affairs will be allowed to exist?

Yours, &c., CLEANLINESS.

Kowloon, April 11th, 1883.

The sanitary arrangements of Hongkong and its dependencies are in the hands of the department so ably presided over by the energetic and honourable Surveyor-General. We are quite unable to give our correspondent the remotest notion as to when he may expect the removal of the disgusting and dangerous nuisance he complains of; but would strongly recommend him to write direct to His Excellency the Governor. The present Surveyor-General has been here since January, 1873, a period of over ten years, and during the whole of that time the colony has been flooded with his "magnificent intentions," whilst its sanitary arrangements have been going from bad to worse. The condition of *Praya* East, from the Bath Houses to Jardine's at East Point, is simply disgraceful to the colony, the stench at almost all hours of the day being intolerable. It is imperative for the health of the

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883.

CHINA'S TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

On Tuesday last we published a short paragraph respecting the rapid progress China is making in developing a telegraphic system entirely across her vast Empire, from Tientsin in the north to Canton in the south. The line from Tientsin to Shanghai, as is pretty well known, follows the banks of the Grand Canal, with principal stations at Sinching, Cheing, Chinkiang-poo, (on the banks of the old Yellow river) Chinkiang-iu, (on the Yangtze) and Soochow, and from Soochow to Shanghai. This line was constructed in 1881 solely on account of the Chinese Government, and since it was opened in November of that year, it has been worked satisfactorily under native management, and success has attended the enterprise. Lately the Government has sold out its interest in the line to the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Company, an association in which Chinese alone are allowed to take shares. Its capital is \$800,000 in shares of \$100 each. We are not aware whether the Company has been granted any monopoly rights for the erection of telegraphs in the Empire, but we should imagine not, as the Company is in no way interested in the line that connects Nanking with the main line at Soochow. This connecting line was built last summer by His Excellency Tsu Tsung Tang, but it is freely used for commercial as well as for official purposes. The great enterprise that has now assumed a most practicable shape, a line from Soochow to Canton, is undertaken by the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Company, and it is expected that nearly twelve months will elapse before the work of construction is completed. From Soochow the line will pass through the populous silk districts to Ningpo, thence it will proceed to Wenchow, Foochow, Chang-chow, Swatow and on to Canton. There is already a telegraphic station at Amoy, and in consequence it seems to have been deemed inadvisable for the new line to touch there, but Chang-chow is not distant more than fifty miles from Amoy. Thus in twelve months nearly all the open ports in China, except Chefoo and Newchwang, will be connected by telegraph, under a system which is a striking verification of the saying that China moves slowly but surely in her own peculiar ways.

The surveying party, in charge of Mr. Holst, left here a few days ago for Soochow, and the constructing party, which includes Messrs. Molier, Culmsee and Kolding, are expected to leave tomorrow, while the line will be built under the superintendence of Mr. Wong, manager of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Company, and the Company's chief engineer Mr. Bojezen. All the material is to be supplied by the Great Northern Telegraph Company, and we understand that it is to be of the best quality.—*Courier.*

DEATH OF MR. W. STIRLING CRAWFORD.

Sportsmen will hear with regret of the death of Mr. William Stuart Stirling Crawford, news of which reached us (*Refugee*) from Cannes on February 26th. Mr. Crawford had been ailing for a long time past. Last winter he was ordered to the shores of the Mediterranean, and returning home in the spring seemed to have benefited considerably by the change. The improvement was, however, more apparent than real, and Mr. Crawford's condition soon gave considerable alarm to his friends, though it did not prevent his constant attendance at Newmarket. At the close of the season he returned to Cannes for the winter, but only, as we have seen, to die. He breathed his last about seven o'clock on the evening of the date above mentioned.

Mr. Crawford was an eager and enthusiastic sportsman, passionately fond of horses, dogs, and guns, from his youth upwards. He was born in 1819. His father was Mr. William Stirling of Castle-mil, who died when the subject of our notice was only nine years old. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and possessed of a splendid income, he had every opportunity to enjoy the pastime; he so much delighted in during his University career. He was noted as a bold rider and a good shot. His early love was doubtless the chase, and during the late George Payne's mastership the Fytheley Hounds had great attractions for him. Subsequently Mr. Crawford changed his hunting quarters to Melton, and was associated with many a fast meeting with the Quorn and the Leicestershire pastures. He was fond of shooting, and was as hard to beat with his gun on the Scotch moors, over the border, or in the turnip fields of Norfolk. Mr. Crawford's first connection with the turf dates from the year 1846, when a horse of his called Father Mathew, ridden by Colonel Campbell, beat Mr. Leslie's Wotton in a match at Eglinton, and the same horse won a hunter's race at Croxton Park a year later. The first time his colours appeared at Newmarket was on Humdrum in the Cesarewitch of 1847. He purchased this horse from Sir Joseph Hawley, and at the previous meeting he divided a £50 plate with Tuthunter, who walked over. One of Mr. Crawford's earliest matches was with Humdrum against the Earl of Strathmore's The Switzer, owners to ride, over the Beacon course for 600 yards, but Mr. Crawford paid a "penny-farthing." The best horse he ever owned in the early part of his career was The Cur, and in 1843 this colt rendered him young man's service, as he won the Brighton Stakes, the Chesterfield Handicap at York, the Warwick Cup, the Queen's Plate at Lichfield, and the Cesarewitch, in which race he was ridden by Sam Rogers, and carried 8st 3lb. At this time Mr. Crawford's colours were white jacket and black cap, and this was the first year that they were registered in the *Calendar*.

In 1846 he was elected a member of the Jockey Club, and in that year, on his own horse, Iron Rail, carrying 12st. 10lb., won a handicap at Eglinton Park, the same horse, ridden by Colonel Richardson, having just previously won the Milton Stakes; whilst in 1851 we find his Darkie winning the Irvine Cup and Milton Stakes at Eglinton Park, but in the Cesarewitch, although Darkie started second favourite, he was unplaced to Mrs. Taft, his stable companion. In the following year Darkie, ridden by Mr. Berkeley, won the Granby Handicap at Croxton Park, and the same gentleman on Fledgeling, won a Sweepstakes at that meeting, whilst Captain Stanley on Hardie won the Milton Stakes at Eglinton Park. For several years after this Mr. Crawford appears to have done but little on the turf, but in 1856 he changed his colours to French grey, orange-tippet, and black cap, and in that season, with the handsome Zuyderzee, ridden by Bartholomew, he ran second to Drumour for the July Stakes, and occupied a similar position in the Ham Stakes at Goodwood, won by Ayacanora, whilst on another high-priced colt, named Lord of the Hills, George Oates finished second to Lambourn for the Morecombe Stakes, Broadcloth and Painter, other two-year-olds belonging to him, also running unsuccessfully. 1857 saw the Crawford colours fare slightly better, as George Oates, on Lord of the Hills, defeated Drumour for a valuable sweepstakes at Goodwood. Bray on Zuyderzee won the Houston Handicap, and East Langton a two-year-old stakes at Chester. But there was little luck for him previous to 1857, when he started the all-scarlet, since carried to success fully on many occasions. In that year, with Zuy-

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Steamship
"AEOLUS,"

Captain Aldecoa, is POSTPONED till TO-

DAY, the 12th instant, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DUNN, MELBYE & Co.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [265]

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.

Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW

ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA,

Fiji and TASMANIA.

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship

Company's Steamer

"MENNUIR,"

Captain Birse, will be despatched as above,

TO-DAY, the 12th April, at FOUR P.M.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M. on WEDNESDAY,

the 11th instant.

Contents and Value of Packages must be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1883. [266]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Steamship

"LIDO,"

Captain Lewis, will be despatched for the above

Port, TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at Five

P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1883. [273]

GREAT REDUCTION!

IN SELLING OFF.

WE are now SELLING OFF at GREAT REDUCTION Our Entire Stock of DRAPERY GOODS.

ELEGANT PARISIAN COSTUMES, Richly Trimmed and Embroidered in Pongee Silk; CASHMERE, SATINETTE and CAMBRIC with Parasol and Fan.

PLAIN MORNING and EVENING COSTUMES for the Season.

ELEGANT BALL DRESSES & CHAMBER ROBES.

FANCY and PLAIN SILK in Pieces to Suit Ladies' SILK and LACE CLOAKS.

SILK, MERINO, WOOLLEN, LINEN and COTTON HOSE, and SOCKS in great variety.

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LACE and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

SILK GLOVES, CARTERS and BUTTONS.

Ladies and Children's HATS, & BONNETS.

PRINTS, POMPADOUR, and CRETONNE.

LADIES' DAWSON'S BOOTS in Great Variety.

&c., &c., &c.

Store will be kept open to 9 P.M. till MON-

DAY, the 16th April, 1883.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,

48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1883. [283]

NOTICE.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG,

No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR LODGE will be held in

A FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on

WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 8 for 8.30

P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1883. [276]

HONGKONG RACES, 1883.

NOW READY, PRICE 25 CENTS.

A COMPLETE REPORT

OF

THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF

1883, IN PAMPHLET FORM,

REPRINTED FROM

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

As only a limited number has been printed, orders should be sent without delay to the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,

No. 7, Peddar's Hill.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1883. [284]

NOTICE.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG,

No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR LODGE will be held in

A FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on

WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 8 for 8.30

P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1883. [276]

HONGKONG FIRE SIGNALS.

FRENCH METRICAL SYSTEM OF

MEASURES.

DISTANCE TABLES FROM HONGKONG

TO SHANGHAI.

DISTANCES HONGKONG TO JAPAN.

DISTANCES HONGKONG TO LIVERPOOL

VIA JAPAN.

DISTANCES HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI

VIA COAST PORTS.

DISTANCES HONGKONG TO THE

PRINCIPAL PORTS TRADING WITH

THE COLONY.

ECLIPSES 1883.

LONGITUDE IN TIME OF VARIOUS

PROMINENT POINTS.

DIFFERENCE OF TIME BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND VARIOUS PORTS.

CORRECTION FOR LONGITUDE OF

MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE.

CHINESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

LEGALIZED IN HONGKONG.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF TEA,

SILK, COAL, OIL, COTTON, WOOD, &c.

DIMENSIONS OF HONGKONG DOCKS.

ROUTES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND

AUSTRALIA.

TRANSIT MARKS AND BEARINGS.

HINTS FOR THE TYPHOON SEASON.

OBSERVATIONS ON LOCAL TIDES.

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR INTO

SECTIONS.

CALL FLAGS AND SIGNALS.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1883. [285]

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

NO. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [286]

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E. N. G. R. A. V. E. R.

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